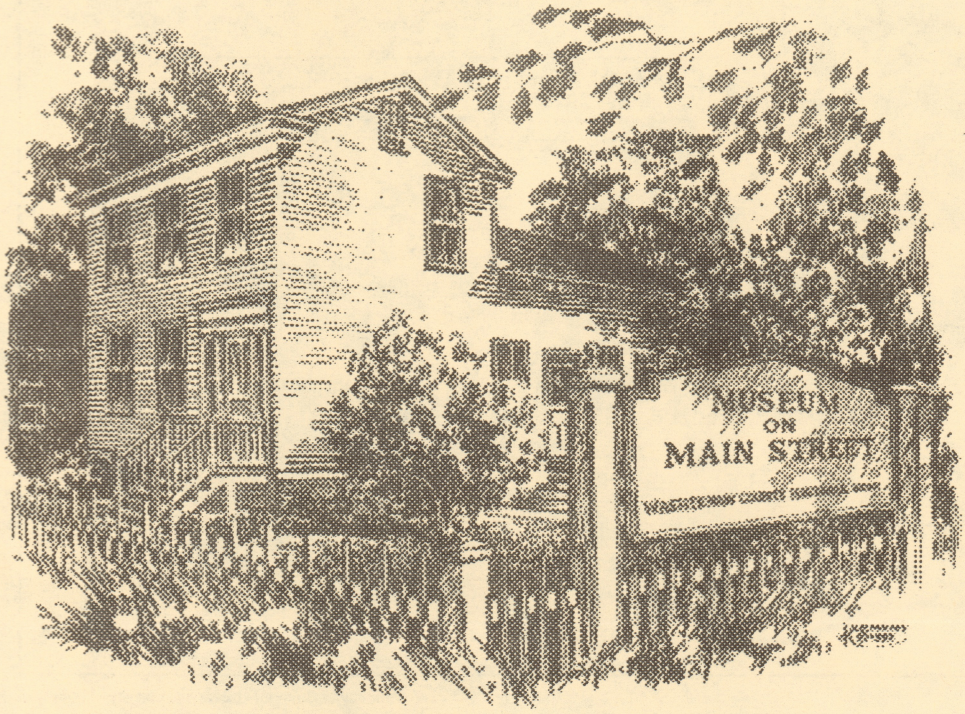
WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY - Founded December 17, 1857 APRIL 1999

WASHTENAW IMPRESSIONS

KAREN'S COLUMN:

COME, MEET THE MUSEUM ON MAIN STREET— A SNEAK PREVIEW SUNDAY, MAY 23



We are working hard to be ready for you to *"Meet the Museum on Main Street—A Sneak Preview"* on May 23. This date was chosen for our celebration as it is the nearest weekend to an important date in Washtenaw County History. It was on May 25,1824 that plans for Ann Arbor were first filed.

We will be marking the 175th anniversary of this event as we open our building to the public. The focus of the day will be to feature the house as the primary artifact: Its restoration, special features and something about the families who lived in it.

Work is progressing. The bathroom is now complete: toilet, washbasin, tile floor and counter cabinets. Likewise, the kitchenette on the second floor has a sink installed, counter top and small refrigerator. Light fixtures have arrived. Work on the interior stair to the basement is finished.

Some of you may have noticed in February that one of the trees planted on Main Street in front of the house had been wiped out. No one seems to know how it happened, just that the tree was flattened to the ground with its roots in the air!

Paul Bairley, City Forester, arranged to have it cleaned up and will replant a new maple with funds from the Dean Fund. We express our appreciation for his help.

The Faculty Women's Club Quilting Group is quilting the Signature Quilt. It is almost but not completely filled. Some spaces will be reserved to be signed by those who quilted it.

I have names of several people who would like to add their names. This can be done after the quilt comes back to us ready to hang. We are very appreciative of the work the Club has done, putting the quilt together and now finishing it. It has been a nice fund-raiser for the Museum.

Karen Koykka O'Neal
(734) 665-2242

BOOK CONSERVATOR JIM CRAVEN TO TALK APRIL 18 AT U-M BENTLEY LIBRARY

Jim Craven, well-known conservator of books and manuscripts, will discuss *"The Restoration of Coke's Commentary,"* a 17th century law book, and lead a personal tour of his restoration laboratory at the WCHS meeting Sunday, April 18, 1999.

The program will begin at 2 p.m. at the Bentley Historical Library, 1150 Beal Avenue, on the U-M North Campus in Ann Arbor. Refreshments planned.

WCHS HAS 49% OF POINTS NEEDED FOR NEXT GOAL

WCHS has collected 9,510 Bill Knapp's Restaurant points to buy archival storage materials to safely store photographs. Thanks to members and friends. That is 49% of our goal of 19,125.

Anyone may ask for a yellow points slip from the cashier each time. One point is given for each dollar spent. Please give or send them to Alice Ziegler, 537 Riverview Dr., Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

SNEAK PREVIEW MUSEUM ON MAIN STREET

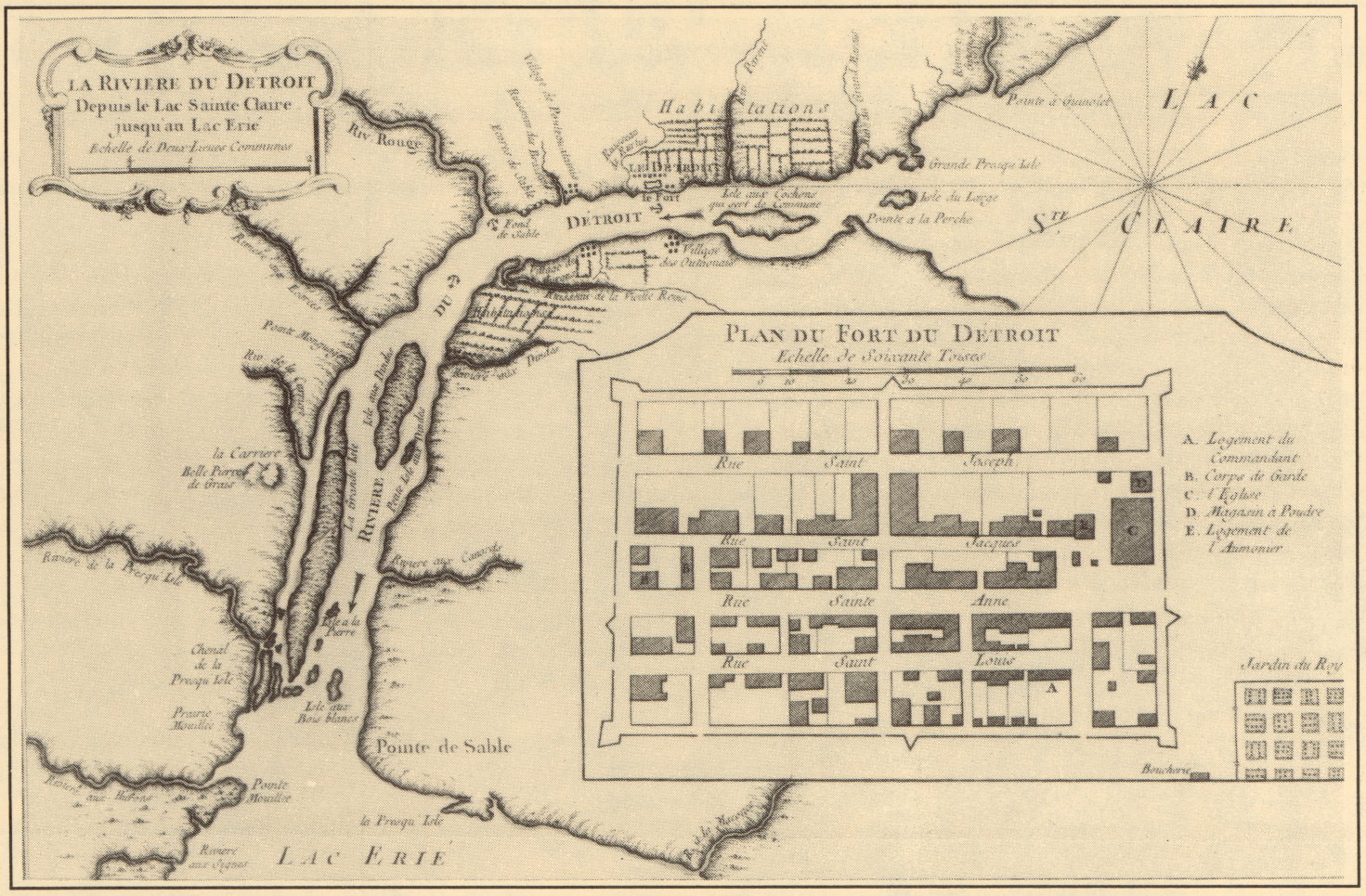
500 NORTH MAIN STREET

2-5 p.m.
Sunday, May 23,1999

2:30 p.m.
Ribbon cutting ceremony

See the restored 1830s Kellogg-Warden House on its way to becoming a museum of county life.

IMAGES OF THE GREAT LAKES BEFORE PHOTOGRAPHY



Courtesy of Clements Library, University of Michigan

Bellin Map, La Riviere du Detroit with inset *"Plan du Fort du Detroit,"* 1764. Isle aux Cochons (Hog Island) is better known today as Belle Isle. River Rouge winds its way toward the northwest corner of the map. The longest island on the left is Grosse Ile. In the lower left corner the Riviere aux Hurons (Huron River) empties into Lake Erie at Pointe Mouille.

Brian Dunnigan, curator of maps at Clements Library, took the WCHS audience on a slide tour of the Great Lakes as illustrated before photography.

"Think for a moment how well we know our world today visually. We are bombarded with images. They may be photographs or moving images on television or movies or video. Increasingly people are seeing images over the Internet.

"People of the 17th, 18th and early 19th century up until the invention of practical photography at the end of the 1830s didn't have nearly as good an understanding of what their world looked like as we do today.

"Regarding North America there was a constantly evolving understanding of the Great Lakes water system."

He based his talk on original and printed images found in Clements Library. He showed an example of the Great Lakes area as visualized by French cartographers in the 1750s. It is recognizable to us today.

"Among the manuscripts and books are large numbers of images. They vary from printed maps that are bound in books or kept as separate maps to such things as a water color portfolio done by a British surgeon by the name of Edward Walsh during the years he was in America from about 1803-1807.

"These different images give us windows on what the Americas and the Great Lakes looked like in the 17th, 18th and early 19th century.

"They are not anywhere near as objective as photographs. We never know what the artist has done to his composition. You are never entirely certain what an engraver has done who has worked from an artist's composition to convert a view into something that will be printed in a book or sold as separate prints.

"But along with written descriptions they do give us some of our best ideas of what this part of the country was like at an earlier time.

The Great Lakes started to become known in the 17th century, especially the late 17th century, primarily through the French explorers. The French had easiest access to the Great Lakes via the St. Lawrence River.

There are large numbers of images. They vary from printed maps bound in books or kept as separate maps to

such things as a water color portfolio done by a British surgeon by the name of Edward Walsh during the years he was in America from about 1803-1807.

"These different images give us windows on what the Americas and the Great Lakes looked like in the 17th, 18th and early 19th century.

"A variety of French explorers, including in this case the Rev. Fr. Hennepin who went with LaSalle on his expedition in 1679 and the early 1680s were also inclined to collect cartographic, ethnographic and historical information if they could find it and many were inclined to publish their findings.

"This, being the work of a French explorer, you'll notice that the title page is in English. The information was rapidly disseminated to other parts of Europe and works like Hennepin's would appear in Dutch, or German or English as well as the original French.

"Now you can understand someone getting a little enthusiastic the first time they saw Niagara Falls. Fr. Hennepin was of the opinion it was a good bit higher than it is today.

An early image by Hennepin shows the Niagara River stretching toward what would be Buffalo in the left distance and out onto Lake Erie.

"Of course Hennepin and LaSalle then proceeded to sail up the lakes in their *Griffin* all the way to Lake Michigan where their adventures would begin.

"The mapping of the lakes was a surprisingly rapid process in the 17th century, again because of the energy of these French explorers, men such as Champlain.

"On Champlain's map of 1613 you'll recognize Newfoundland, the mouth of the St. Lawrence, New England, and a rather indeterminate river water system leading into what were known to be some very large bodies of fresh water.

"For many years they hoped they would ultimately lead them across this continent to Asia.

"Within a mere 40 years, even though the western end of Lake Superior is still left open as is the north end of Lake Michigan on a map published in 1656, the Great Lakes are starting to take form and there is an understanding that they drain one into another, ultimately through a strait that forms a boundary of the State of Michigan into a Lake called Erie, then into another lake and down into the St. Lawrence River.

Niagara Falls were first known by stories told early French explorers by native Americans and then by actual observation.

"On an English map of New England about 60 years later they had not yet got it right. The French had a better understanding of the area and that was the way they wanted it because the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence provided access to the native people and the main resource which of course were animal pelts that could be shipped back to Europe.

FANCIFUL FLORA

"One of the original canvases of the Benjamin West painting of the death of Wolfe hangs over the desk at the Clements Library. The composition is mirrored by a French one called 'The Death of Montcalm.'

"Both compositions are equally fanciful, the French maybe more so. If you look carefully in the upper right hand view of the French print you will see a palm tree standing proudly outside Quebec in September."

"By the mid-18th century, aside from a few extra islands in Lake Superior, the whole form of the Great Lakes and many of the places that we would recognize today, particularly sites of forts or small settlements—Mackinac, Detroit, Niagara, what is today Kingston, Ontario and Fort Frontenac were very well established.

"By the second quarter of the 19th century places like Michigan that were beginning to be settled were appearing more realistically on maps and were being subdivided into counties and down into sections and smaller areas that could be distributed to the new settlers who were pouring into the area.

"Some of the people who prepared and conveyed these images had commercial interests. Some also were interested in providing their sovereigns with detailed cartographic and documentary information on what was to be found in this part of the world.

"They were soon followed by military cartographers and artists who began to prepare more detailed works and many of the finest works relating to the Great Lakes are the works of military officers."

He showed a plan of Fort Niagara at the mouth of the Niagara River in 1771 on what today is the New York side of the river.

"To those of you who go to the Shaw Festival or Niagara Falls this is Niagara-on-the-Lake but done in great detail to show British commander-in-chief, Thomas Gage, the nature of the fortifications at Niagara, the nature of its surroundings, fences, pastures, graveyards that would be available to the garrisons there in the years before the American Revolution.

"Early settlement was often depicted by military officers, in this case, York, known today as Toronto, drawn by surgeon Edward Walsh in 1805. Today that little street on the edge of the harbor is probably 150-200 yards back from the harbor because of filling.

"These military artists and draftsmen often threw in all kinds of additional details—canoes, sailing vessels, the nature of the architecture found in the area and in this case a vignette of a British soldier who is sitting down talking with a small group, probably Mississauga Indians who lived in the area immediately north of Toronto.

"Some of the drawings even show social activities."

He showed a little sketch by "a gentleman who would become much better known about five years later when he served as the main contact on the British side for General Benedict

Arnold when Arnold was attempting to turn West Point over to the British."

"The young British officer by the name of John Andre would ultimately be hanged as a spy by the Continental Congress but in 1775 when he was serving in Quebec he witnessed some sort of social event that included not just British soldiers but also some Canadian people and native Americans.

"Unfortunately there is no documentation with the drawing. The person who is holding the candlestick high has been described as a horrified landlady wondering what sort of activity is taking place here.

"Another group of people who provided images of the Great Lakes, beginning especially in the late 18th century, were travelers.

Sometimes they even depicted themselves like Patrick Hammel whose travels were published in 1792. He traveled around the Great Lakes, Canada and western New York and as far west as Detroit.

"Many of these people from England or France or the very settled eastern seaboard would set off into the wilderness to see Niagara Falls, learn something about Indians or to see what the western country was like. They would usually adopt what was then seen as frontier apparel and take along their hunting dog.

"Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the leader of the Irish Rebellion of 1798, in the late 1780s, unlike most travelers, continued westward past Michilimackinac, crossed northern Lake Michigan, went up the Fox and down the Wisconsin Rivers, into the Mississippi and sailed home from New Orleans.

"You have these very adventurous and very affluent travelers who were beginning to explore and send home their impressions, often visually.

"A little bit later, Thomas Smith, an English cotton buyer who spent most of his time in South Carolina, during midsummer fever season there, took the opportunity to travel as far north as New York and as far west as Niagara Falls on at least one occasion, and do a water color picture.

THESE BEARS WERE IN THE DOG HOUSE

In a drawing of Fort George on the Canadian side of the Niagara River, across from Fort Niagara, it shows not only buildings inside the Fort but also these wonderful little vignettes of life in a British military garrison.

"This was drawn by military surgeon, Edward Walsh. Walsh, like a number of artists, would sometimes paint himself and his dog into his composition. In this drawing he's the fellow off to the right side watching British troops drill.

"Also shown are the two pet bears kept by the royal artillery. They are quite well documented. They lived for quite a number of years chained to a post and what looks like a dog house."

"Besides being a savvy business man, he was also a very talented amateur watercolorist. "A Swedish traveler, a naturalist who visited Canada and much of northern New York State in the 1750s, would show maps of the country and drawings of tools of native Americans, such as snowshoes or weapons. This particular drawing is the Swedish naturalist's impression of a birch bark canoe.

"Following the age of French exploration was an age of conflict between England and France culminating in the French and Indian War and the British victory at Quebec.

"Much of the actual fighting of this war, even before physical fighting broke out, had been fought in the world of cartography. There are quite a number of printed maps that appeared in the years immediately preceding the war.

"There were competing territorial claims and the maps were cleverly done to maximize the maker's claims. The French map would convey what was French territory by the way the title or lettering 'New France' was spread over where an English map maker would make sure that the word Canada was isolated in a much smaller area.

"The maps evolved into actual conflict and resulted in the surrender of New France and the fact that the Great Lakes region became part of the British Empire.

"A water color done by an Army officer didn't get wide distribution. He'd show it to his friends and family, then it would be stored until it ended up in an institution such as the Clements.

"Images that were intended for the printer or fell into his hands would be distributed to a much wider audience. That was the way most people were going to get an image of what was going on in America.

"This was in the immediate aftermath of the French and Indian War and the great Indian uprising of 1763 when some of the Indians of the Ohio Valley and Great Lakes were returning prisoners they had taken during the course of the war.

"Robert Rogers, who had a very active part of his career in the Great Lakes in the 1760s, would be shown in popular prints which were available at book and print sellers of London.

"Rogers would see that a printer had access to such things as a drawing or account of travels that would shed further light on the appearance of North America.

"Of course much of the American Revolution was fought at a distance from the Great Lakes, but the War of 1812 found the Great Lakes right in the center of conflict.

"This is Fort George on the Canadian side of the Niagara River, across from Fort Niagara, not only showing buildings inside the fort but these wonderful little vignettes of life in a British military garrison.

"Walsh, like a number of artists, would sometimes paint himself and his dog into his composition. In this drawing he's the fellow off to the right side watching the British troops drill.

"The War of 1812 was fought in Michigan and as far west as Wisconsin. Some of the heaviest fighting

took place along the Niagara frontier. Other major actions were fought at the east end of Lake Ontario. Whatwas then known as the Battle of Niagara is today often referred to as the Battle of London Plain.

"By the end of the 18th century engravers were getting increasing access to images of the native peoples, many of whom had fought during the War of 1812 and many whose names were familiar from newspaper accounts of the time.

Courtesy of Clements Library, University of Michigan

Downtown Toronto, Ontario, Canada, as it appeared in 1803 when it was known as York.

"General James Murray, first British governor of Quebec, commissioned a crew of four very capable engineers to map the southern part of the Canada colony which essentially ran along the St. Lawrence down from Quebec to below Montreal and up the Richelieu River toward Lake Champlain.

"Their job was to map the colony. They mapped it basically in relation to the rivers because that is where the French settlement was located.

"They produced a series of manuscript atlases, never published. Five survive today, one in Clements. That's where that image was shot from. It's basically a gigantic strip map. If we were to spread it out it would take about half the room.

"The Thousand Islands are the first attraction as anyone moves up the St. Lawrence River. This very nice view was done by our cotton merchant in about 1820 or '22.

"Maps are not always what we expect of them. This map of Lake Ontario may look a little peculiar because to our way of thinking—it's upside down. The St. Lawrence River is down here, York at the top and the Niagara River off to the right-hand side.

"It's a British map copied from a French map. It really reflects the defensive perspective of the French and the direction from which the British might come after them.

"Getting down into more detailed mapping, certain areas, like the Niagara Riverwere beautifully mapped by the 1760s—again everything in this is recognizable today but the perspective is a little skewed.

"The Edward Walsh collection is one of the nicest visual collections in the Clements Library. The work of an artist like that was generally done for personal reasons although Walsh apparently had ambitions to see some of his things published and, in fact, he was avidly collecting information on native Americans. He was also planning to produce a natural history of Canada. That never came to be.

"Some of his notes exist today in the national archive of Canada and most of his water colors are here. He was able to take some of his drawings off to the engraver who would then touch them up a little bit to make them clearer to the audience.

"Notice what has happened here —he's sort of made some things bigger and crunched others just to make sure the English audience would know where the enemy fort was. There is a rather imaginative American flag shown above Fort Niagara.

"This was published in the fall of 1813 not long after Fort George had been captured by military forces from Fort Niagara.

"The Niagara River and Falls are always a subject of interest. This is the Lower Niagara done by Thomas Smith of Queenston Heights, where the escarpment gorge ends, looking back down the river at Lake Ontario.

"If you ever drive across Canada and into New York State you'll cross the Lewiston-Queenston Bridge which would be just to the right of the picture here.

"I wouldn't even venture a guess as to how many views we have of Niagara Falls in the collection, either printed or water color.

"Other regions of the Great Lakes were of interest as well. Here is a drawing of the western terminus of the Erie Canal at Buffalo, drawn in 1825 by a fellow from Pennsylvania who traveled up Lake Erie, then down the canal toward Albany.

"Detroit was the next major location as you moved up the Great Lakes. Edward Walsh is driving a carriage here on what is today the approach road to the Ambassador Bridge on the Canadian side.

"Across the river you see the town of Detroit, the last view done before the town was virtually obliterated by a fire in 1805, then rebuilt using the beginnings of modern day city planning.

"Detroit, founded in 1701, was one of the earliest large American cities

so it had a permanent population and an agricultural population from a very early time. The first printed map of the city appeared in France in 1764.

"This is the Detroit of Pontiac's famous siege in 1763. There is the stockade, British garrison, and French farms running along the river. Belle Isle is on the right hand. This was prepared by an officer named John Montresor. It's dedicated to Jeffrey Amherst, British commander-in-chief in North America. This is Amherst's own copy, one of probably half a dozen Montresor did of this particular survey.

"The town was active during the American Revolution and it grew. It passed into American hands in 1796.

"This plan, by a Swiss-born officer who was in the American service, shows Detroit as it was when the Americans took over.

"The old town depicted by Montresor would be destroyed six years after the drawing was made by the great fire. The fort itself would survive. For those who know downtown Detroit, the intersection of Fort and Shelby Streets was right in the middle of that fort.

"As in so many large, American cities, the river bank has been pushed out by landfill some distance beyond what you see here.

"To the north was Michilimackinac. It was originally on the Upper Peninsula mainland, then in 1715 it was moved to the Lower Peninsula mainland shown here as it was in 1766 by a British officer whose job it was to prepare a copy for General Gage and send it to him because the British were discussing where on earth to build a barracks building in this crowded stockade.

"We have here other kinds of images relating to Mackinac and Detroit. We have the original deed to Mackinac Island sold by several bands of the Chippewa to the British government in 1781.

"In addition to the textual part of the deed are seals that were applied by British secretaries and the marks or signatures of various Chippewa head men who were involved in the sale.

"Mackinac figured prominently during the War of 1812. It had been the site of at least two military actions during that conflict. In 1817 it was surveyed, showing the island in great detail so that U.S. Army engineers could come up with plans ultimately to secure Mackinac from possibility of a British attack at a later time.

"The British celebrated their capture of Mackinac during the War of 1812 by having a print published in Montreal in 1813 that gives a wonderful view of what that late 18th-early 19th century town looked like titled 'Michilimackinac on Lake Huron.'

"You can see the fort at right; you'd be standing about where the Iroquois Hotel is today, looking back up the harbor. Water Street was basically a beach.

"Typical architecture involved those tall stockade fences and many houses were built almost like a fence. They would dig a trench, put in vertical posts, and then tie it all together.

"It would stand very nicely until the logs started to rot. If you look closely the whole front of this building is propped up.

"Commercial artists of the 19th century found places like Mackinac and the Soo to be of interest, especially to a European audience. This original drawing was probably made in 1839 and was published in 1842 showing the busy harbor at Mackinac Island in the summer.

"Not only did steamboats stop to replenish their fuel supplies but also the passengers would often get off and explore the natural wonders.

"They would look at the fort, shown here in a very clever birdseye view, done by a soldier in the garrison the same year the other pictures were published—1842.

"The St. Mary's River, Sault Ste. Marie and Fort St. Joseph were also depicted.

"In another composition by Edward Walsh you'll see him walking down by the pier with his dog. This is the place where Indian forces gathered in July 1812, then crossed the lake and captured Mackinac for the Americans on July 17.

"Before the canal the Soo was an important trading post at a place where goods moving to or from Lake Superior had to be portaged around the rapids, or on the way down many of the canoes would shoot the rapids. It was also a very important fishing station to the native peoples.

"Finally, crossing Lake Michigan, this is the mouth of the Fox River in what is today Green Bay, Wisconsin. For anyone who has ever used paper towels, this is the original Fort Howard drawn by an army engineer in 1819, not the one you see on the paper towel dispenser.

"There is also a wealth of information about Great Lakes maritime activities in these early drawings, views and lithographs, showing types of vessels that were in use.

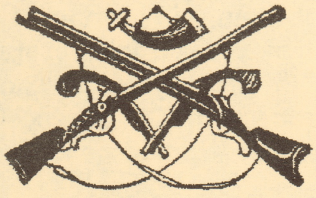
"The *Walk-in-the-Water* was famous as the first steamboat on the upper Great Lakes. There's a model of it here at the Clements.

"There are drawings of early steamboats on Lake Ontario by a fascinating man who was an amateur artist, amateur historian, and a former ship captain.

"In his retirement in the third quarter of the 19th century he took it upon himself to prepare a number of his own histories of maritime life and activities on early Lake Ontario. He put them together in big notebooks with his handwritten notes.

"Most of his pages are accompanied by a little drawing, sometimes from life, sometimes from memory, of some of the early vessels that had plied the lower Great Lakes and other scenes such as the suspension bridge at Lewiston-Queenston.

"He was using his drawings to record historical information and identify historic sites."



WALL STREET HOUSE MUST HAVE BEEN CROWDED, LIVELY WHEN THE RUTHRUFF FAMILY WAS HOME OR VISITED

It is not known how many of the Ruthruff children moved with their father and stepmother to Ann Arbor in January 1853 but most likely the younger ones at least. In any case, it must have been crowded and lively.

The youngest, Emma Althea, was only about three and Sarah Ann, six. John, the 11th child was 9 and George, the tenth child, 11 years.

The older children, from the oldest, were Henry, about 26, Samuel Jr., 25, William, 23, Harrison, 21, Mary Elizabeth, 19, Harriet, 17, Edwin, 15, and Chester, 14

The one we are most certain did not live on Wall Street is Daniel, the third child, who would have been about 24.

Two of Samuel Ruthruff's nine sons, George, the tenth child, (left) and William, fourth child, on right. The photos are from the photo albums of George's wife, Addie. the two albums were a gift to WCHS from the late Rodney Shankland, a grandnephew of George. One album is inscribed *"Adie (sic) Ruthruff, Dixboro, Mich., Feb. 10, 1883."*

The History of the Ruthruffs, 1560—1925 by Mary Ruthruff Hoover says Daniel disappeared at age 14. If true, that was 1843. Daniel was supposed to be living in Detroit under an assumed name.

Mary Elizabeth, oldest daughter and sixth child, married Freeman Pinckney Galpin, a widower, October 20, 1853 a few months after her father's move. The Galpin homestead was only a mile or two from where she grew up.

At some point, Henry, the eldest child, married Arminda (or Armanda) Miller and went to live in Plymouth, Wayne County, Michigan. The first born of their three children was William Edgar, September 13, 1857.

Samuel, Jr., second child returned from Kansas to marry Delia Fall of Ann Arbor Township, April 1,1858.

At some point, Chester, the ninth child, settled in Kansas and married Eurena Sprague there in 1864.

The rest of the family settled closer to home in Michigan, at least until after Samuel, Sr. died. Then Henry moved to North Dakota.

William, Harrison and George Ruthruff lived in Superior Township for some years and all served as township treasurer in the 1860s. Later George had a summer home in Dixboro and a winter home in Ann Arbor.

In 1872, Harrison moved to a 124-acre farm in Ypsilanti Township and later retired to Belleville in Wayne County.

William may have become disillusioned after losing his first wife and daughter, Nora, by his second wife. About 1867 he sold four lots in Dixboro and moved to Greenfield Township in Wayne County.

Edwin married Eliza Sly of Walled Lake, Michigan on March 8, 1864. Two years later they moved to Bangor, Michigan (Van Buren County) and settled there.

Harriet, 7th child, about 17 at the move, married Elnathan Munger April 10,1865. She died February 29,1872 and is supposed to be buried near Dixboro. No record found except there are three burials in the Ruthruff lot in Pray Cemetery where her parents are supposed to be buried.

John Wesley Ruthruff married Katherine Eginston (or Eginton) December 27, 1871 in Superior Township. He was listed as a brakeman at Fort Gratiot (Port Huron). He later became a conductor on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

John Wesley died March 13, 1893 in Ferndale, Michigan. J.W. Ruthruff, presumably John, was buried in a lot at Dixboro, owned by William Ruthruff. Also buried there is William's little daughter, Nora Elinor, about two years old.

Sarah Ann Ruthruff, 12th child, married Ransom Shuart, February 7,1867 in Ypsilanti and they lived in Dixboro all their married life.

Emma Althea, the youngest, married Edwin J. Storms, a painter, July 22, 1871. The 1872 Ann Arbor City Directory lists both Samuel Ruthruff and Edwin J. Storms residing at 29 Wall Street (earlier numbering system.

The Saline Historical Society's Rentschler Farm Museum opens to the public Saturday and Sunday, May 8 and 9 from 10 a.m.-4 p.m., free of charge. It will also be open May 15 &16. It is next door to the Saline Ford plant. Exhibits will illustrate life on a family farm between 1900-1950.

The Washtenaw County Historical Society

Cordially Invites

Members, Friends & Neighbors

To Attend The

Sneak Preview

Of Our

Museum On Main Street

500 North Main Street • At Beakes & Kingsley

Sunday • May 23, 1999

2:00 to 5:00 PM

Ribbon Cutting At 2:30 PM

WHAT'S IT? GAME, LOAN BOXES OFFERED BY WCHS

WCHS offers traveling exhibits of small artifacts, set up as humorous *"What's It?"* games to schools for children and another for adults. They are available free for classes and meetings.

Loan Boxes, *"Life Before Electricity"* and *"From Hats to Spats"* are available to teachers for a $15 rental charge. Information: Sally Silvennoinen, Education Chair, (734) 971-5086 or (734) 662-9092.

ANNUAL MEETING JUNE 16

The WCHS annual meeting will be held Wednesday, June 16. Complete details to be announced later.

This issue of the *Washtenaw Impressions* is cosponsored by:
Detroit Edison Company
425 South Main Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Editor: Alice Ziegler, 663-8826
Address: 537 Riverview Dr., Ann Arbor, MI 48104
Mailing: Pauline Walters, 663-2379
WCHS Office: (734) 662-9092
Published September-May, except December, January.

WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Post Office Box 3336
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106-3336

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 96
Ann Arbor, MI

WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

'THE RESTORATION OF OLD BOOKS'

2 p.m. • Sunday
April 18, 1999

BENTLEY HISTORICAL LIBRARY
1150 Beal Avenue
U-M North Campus
Ann Arbor, Michigan

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED
* * * * *
YPSILANTI HISTORICAL SOCIETY
220 N HURON ST
YPSILANTI MI 48197-2516